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ABSTRACT

To help subscribers better understand the federal budget, the editorial staff of "Report on Preschool Programs" has prepared this special analysis of the fiscal 1985 budget. The first section presents an overview of President Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget request and reports congressional reactions. Information focuses on the Social Services Block Grant, Head Start, Child Care Food Program, and other nutrition programs, child welfare services, education programs for disadvantaged students, child care tax credits, and tax exempt status for child care centers. The second section explains the congressional budget process--the entry point for congressional decisions on the budget and the first stop for many advocates seeking to influence the shape of the federal budget. The last section provides information on Senate and House Committees of the 98th Congress and on committee members and their aides involved in developing and overseeing federal programs related to children's social services. (RH)

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Spring 1984

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INTRODUCTION

The federal budget is not only a complex document to understand, it's an intricate process to follow.

To help our readers understand the federal budget better, the editorial staff of *Report on Preschool Programs* has prepared a special analysis of the fiscal 1985 budget. This analysis will be especially important to new subscribers since it will bring them up to date quickly on what's been happening to programs for young children.

In the first section of this analysis, we present an overview of President Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget request and give congressional reaction to it. In the second section, we explain the budget process—the entry point for congressional decisions on the budget and the first stop for many advocates seeking to influence the shape of the federal budget.

In the last section, we give the key committees and players on legislation for young children, including committee staff and the names of all committee members.

Helen Hoart

Helen Hoart
Editor

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THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL 1985 BUDGET REQUEST

The president's budget, sent to Congress early in the new year, is the springboard for Congress in crafting budget and spending laws to finance federal activities.

While the president's budget is never adopted unchanged, it sets the tone for the congressional debate on federal spending. The tenor of this year's debate, as last year's, is one of alarm because of projections that federal budget deficits will approach $200 billion.

President Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget request calls for total federal spending of $925.5 billion with a $180 billion deficit. Overall, the president's budget would allow defense spending to grow by 13 percent after inflation and proposes a decade-long freeze for most domestic spending.

The president's budget received a cool reception on Capitol Hill, forcing him to backpedal and offer to slow military growth and hike some taxes.

All factions in Congress are now vying to have their budget blueprint adopted.

The House leadership is pushing a plan that would reduce the federal budget deficit by $180 billion over three years and would allow certain programs for the poor to enjoy after-inflation increases.

The deficit-cutting package adopted by the House Budget Committee would cut domestic spending by $18 billion, which is in sharp contrast to President Reagan's $43 billion in proposed domestic cuts. Under Reagan's plan, the federal deficit would shrink by $150 billion over three years.

The House plan would cap most federal spending at 3.5 percent, but would allow certain programs, like Head Start, as well as military spending, to increase by 3.5 percent over inflation. But there's a hitch.

Spending for military and antipoverty programs could only increase if Congress raises taxes to pay for the hikes. The proposal, labeled the "pay-as-you-go" plan, would essentially finance increases with a $49 billion three-year tax bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, according to its sponsor, Rep. George Miller, D-Calif.

"If we want a 3.5 percent real growth in social safety net spending, if we want 3.5 percent real increases in defense, the cost of that is $49 billion. And we ought to put it out there and let the people see it," Miller has said.

A committee aide explained it similarly: "Additional spending for specific low income or community service programs would be appropriate if authorizations are enacted and if revenues and/or reductions [from other programs] are sufficient to cover them."

Another popular alternative appears to be one by the Democratic Study Group, a research group for the party, which would cut deeper and allow domestic and defense spending to grow only to accommodate inflation unless taxes are raised.

SENATE PROPOSALS

Meanwhile, Reagan and GOP Senate leaders are pushing their $150 billion deficit reduction package, which allows military spending to increase by 7.5 percent and freezes spending for discretionary social programs.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (Cont.)

Senate Democrats have weighed in with their own deficit reduction plan that would cut the deficit by $200 billion over the next three years.

The Senate Democrats are proposing deeper cuts in domestic spending, though they would increase spending for certain high-priority programs like the Social Services Block Grant and the special supplemental food program for women, infants and children (WIC).

The Senate Democrats would allow these programs to grow 2 percent a year (before inflation) from 1985 through 1987. Spending could exceed 2 percent if there was sufficient restraint or savings in lower priority programs.

Congress must finish drafting its budget and appropriation bills by the beginning of fiscal 1985, which starts Oct. 1 of this year. If Congress misses that deadline, lawmakers usually enact an omnibus appropriations measure, called a continuing resolution, that keeps federal government programs running until regular appropriation bills become law.

As Congress grapples with the fiscal 1985 budget, lawmakers will make decisions that affect scores of programs. As they make these decisions, they'll have in mind the needs of their constituents, as well as the president's budget request. The art of budgeting, after all, is one of compromise, and the goal is to arrive at spending proposals that the majority of Congress and the president can embrace.

With that in mind, here are summaries of President Reagan's budget requests for programs that serve young children.

THE SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The President's Request: The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the largest pot of federal money for child care, would get $2.7 billion under the Reagan administration's fiscal 1985 budget, and the SSBG would become home to community action and work incentive activities now funded separately.

The administration's request of $2.7 billion for the SSBG in fiscal 1985, is the total mandated by law. The SSBG is an "appropriated entitlement," meaning that Congress must appropriate the amount specified in the law that authorizes the program.

States are allowed to carry out a host of activities with their SSBG money, like child care, homemaker services, protective services and family counseling.

Under Reagan's budget plan for the SSBG, states would have even more responsibility, since Reagan wants to transfer the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and the Work Incentive program (WIN) to the SSBG. The administration, however, is not asking for any money for these programs, just a transfer of activities.

The CSBG and WIN are perennial administration candidates for the graveyard. But Congress for the last three years has refused to sign death warrants for the two programs. The administration wants to kill the CSBG because it "duplicates other sources of federal funding, such as the social services block grant," budget documents say.

It is up to the states to determine what programs to finance for the SSBG. For example, budget documents said states would be permitted to carry out CSBG activities through the SSBG, but the administration would not require states to do so.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (Cont.)

States, however, would have to make "priority judgements" on how to use their SSBG money, John O'Shaughnessy, assistant secretary for management and budget at the Department of Health and Human Services, said at a press briefing on the budget Jan. 31.

The administration wants to replace WIN, which finances job services, training and supportive services, including day care, for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), with a mandatory workfare program for AFDC and food stamp recipients.

Congressional Reaction: The administration suggested similar proposals last year and got nowhere with them.

Now, with election-conscious members of Congress, the president is facing hard times in selling cuts in social programs.

Congressional aides predict Reagan will fail to win congressional approval for his SSBG proposals. In fact, efforts are afoot to increase the authorization for the SSBG.

A House bill was introduced in March that would inject an extra $300 million into the Social Services Block Grant in 1985 and, over a three-year period, the bill would wipe out the 21 percent of budget cuts the program has suffered under the Reagan administration.

Supporters say getting the measure through Congress will be an uphill battle. But if it is "couched in terms of child care being a gender gap issue" then Helen Blank of the Children's Defense Fund thinks the bill could succeed.

The bill, H.R. 4970, sponsored by Barbara B. Kennelly, D-Conn., would increase the SSBG's budget in 1985 to $3.0 billion. In addition, Kennelly wants $3.2 billion in 1986 for the SSBG and $3.3 billion in 1987. A companion measure has been introduced in the Senate by Sen Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y.

HEAD START

President's Request President Reagan, who last year proposed a hefty increase for Head Start and saw Congress enact an even bigger hike, is asking lawmakers to hold the line at $995.75 million in fiscal 1985, the same amount the program is getting this year.

According to administration plans, Head Start would continue to enroll 429,000 children next year, but to do this, some jockeying of Head Start funds must win congressional approval.

Specifically, the administration wants to siphon off $3.3 million from training, technical assistance and research, and funnel the additional money to Head Start projects for migrant and Indian children.

This would result in $790 million in fiscal 1985 for Head Start projects and $24.7 million for research, training and technical assistance. Administration attempts to redirect training and research money last year met considerable congressional opposition.

The administration has resurrected another proposal that went nowhere last year to transfer Head Start's portion of the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) to the Head Start

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: HEAD START (Cont.)

budget. Head Start's portion of the CCFP would amount to $80 million in fiscal 1985, a $4 million increase from this year. The CCFP is indexed to the inflation rate, so the $4 million is a mandated inflation factor for Head Start nutrition funds.

If the nutrition funds are counted--as the administration does in its budget tables--Head Start's fiscal 1985 budget weighs in at $1.075 billion.

This time around, however, budget documents from the Department of Health and Human Services say congressional approval is unnecessary to transfer the nutrition funds to the Head Start budget. Last year, HHS sought legislative approval.

Sylvia Wise, the Office of Human Development Services budget chief, says the Department of Agriculture will send Congress a legislative proposal to drop the Head Start portion of the CCFP budget.

It's also possible, according to John O'Shaughnessy, HHS's assistant secretary for management and budget, that the administration's proposal to reauthorize Head Start will seek language to transfer Head Start's portion or the nutrition funds to the Head Start account.

In addition, the administration might ask that Head Start nutrition funds be indexed, but it wouldn't necessarily grow as high as inflation, O'Shaughnessy said at a budget briefing.

Wise said that after fiscal 1985, if the nutrition funds are in the Head Start budget, it would be up to the appropriations committees to decide whether they should be increased.

Allowing Head Start projects to get their nutrition funds directly, rather than by being reimbursed from the Child Care Food Program, would simplify administration, according to HHS budget documents.

Besides the possible request to transfer nutrition funds, the administration plans no major changes for Head Start in its reauthorization proposal, O'Shaughnessy said.

While the administration's figures for Head Start are static for fiscal 1985, officials with the Office of Human Development Services stress that Head Start received an $83 million increase in fiscal 1984.

Holding the Head Start funds steady in fiscal 1985 will give grantees time to digest the new money in the system, David Rust, director of the Office of Policy Coordination and review, said when the budget was released.

More than 1,000 applications for new or bigger Head Start projects are now being reviewed, according to Rust. Most of the projects, however, won't get under way until September, right before fiscal 1985 starts.

Congressional Reaction: Members of Congress have virtually dismissed out of hand the administration's attempt to move Head Start's part of Child Care Food Program funds into the Head Start budget.

Head Start is also up for reauthorization this year. The administration is proposing a simple three-year extension, which Sen. Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., has introduced as S. 2565. But other members of Congress have more ambitious plans for Head Start.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: HEAD START (Cont.)

A House panel has before it a five-year authorization of Head Start that would give most grantees an ironclad claim on their funds from one year to the next.

The House bill, H.R. 5145, also would create a new information and referral program to help families find child care.

The House bill is similar to a bill introduced in the Senate in February. The Senate bill, S. 2374, is sponsored by Sens. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., and Robert Stafford, R-Vt. The House bill is sponsored by Reps. Ike Andrews, D-N.C., and Carl Perkins, D-Ky.

Both the House and Senate bill would require that existing grantees receive funds unless they were not meeting program and financial requirements. Currently, the law requires the secretary of Health and Human Services to give existing grantees priority for grant funds.

The two bills also have similar dollar figures, with the Senate bill being slightly more generous. The House bill would increase Head Start's authorization to $1.1 billion in fiscal 1985, $1.167 billion in fiscal 1986, $1.225 billion in fiscal 1987, $1.286 billion in fiscal 1988 and $1.35 billion in fiscal 1989.

The Senate bill would authorize $1.2 billion in fiscal 1985 and $1.4 billion in fiscal 1986 and leave the authorization open-ended for the next three years.

When it comes to training and technical assistance, the House bill, like its Senate counterpart, would require Congress to fund these activities at $25 million a year, their fiscal 1982 level.

The House bill also would forbid the secretary of Health and Human Services from combining Head Start training and technical assistance money with discretionary money from other HHS programs into a single discretionary grant.

If this becomes law, it would prevent the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) from using Head Start money in the discretionary grants it has been awarding for the last four years.

The OHDS discretionary grant program, which combines money from several accounts, including Head Start, was instituted by OHDS Assistant Secretary Dorcas Hardy when the Reagan administration entered office.

The House bill also would ensure that Head Start grantees would be able to serve a child in Head Start for more than one year and would require the administration for Children, Youth and Families to run the program. There are similar provisions in the Senate bill.

To help families find child care, the House bill would authorize $8 million in fiscal 1985 for information and referral programs.

Community-based private or public nonprofit groups would be eligible for federal grants and priority would be given to groups who apply for grants of $75,000 or less.

In addition, grantees would have to match federal funds with an increasing amount of non-federal money: 25 percent in the first and second year; at least 50 percent in the third year; and at least 65 percent in the fourth and fifth years of the grant.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: HEAD START (Cont.)

The authorization for I&R programs would grow to $8.4 million in fiscal 1986, $8.25 million in fiscal 1987, $9.275 million in fiscal 1988 and $9.275 million in fiscal 1989.

In the Senate, Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, has his own resource and referral bill, S. 2078, that would authorize $15 million in a lump sum to states to set up referral programs for all dependent care.

CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM

President's Request: The child care and summer feeding programs would be consolidated into a $443.7 million block grant next year under President Reagan's fiscal 1985.

The block grant would give states "autonomy in designing and operating their own child nutrition assistance programs outside a school setting," according to Department of Agriculture budget documents.

The grant would be funded at the amount that would have been requested for the programs in fiscal 1985, $330.3 million for the child care and $113.4 million for the summer feeding program, according to USDA.

The fiscal 1985 budget request for the CCFP excludes $80 million that the Reagan administration wants to transfer to the Head Start budget. The CCFP and summer feeding are funded at $382.5 million and $101.2 million in fiscal 1984.

Overall, the administration's fiscal 1985 budget request calls for increasing child nutrition programs from $3.91 billion in fiscal 1984 to $4.03 billion in fiscal 1985. The $3.91 billion includes $545 million that the administration thinks should be added to this year's budget, according to budget documents.

Child care and summer programs operate differently across state lines and would benefit from being folded into a block grant for states, said USDA budget staffer Jane McNeil.

Last year, the administration proposed merging school breakfast, child care and summer feeding programs, but Congress refused to go along. Congress rejected a similar consolidation proposal in 1982.

OTHER NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The Women, Infants and Children's supplemental feeding program would get $1.254 billion in fiscal 1985 and an additional $167 million this year.

Funding for the special milk program, which the administration asked Congress to slash last year and eliminate the year before, would be increased by $300,000 to $19.5 million for fiscal 1985. For the third year in a row, however, Reagan has proposed eliminating the $5 million nutrition education program.

Congressional Action: Sentiment is increasing among House Democrats to restore some of the funds cut from child nutrition programs in 1981.

Child care centers and family day care homes, for example, would be able to serve an extra meal and a snack each day, under the terms of a bill approved recently by a House panel.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM (Cont.)

The bill, H.R. 7, approved by the House Education and Labor Committee March 20, would permit centers to serve three meals and two snacks a day. This was the practice until 1981 when Congress dropped a meal and a snack in the budget-cutting reconciliation law.

Another element of the Child Care Food Program that was dropped in 1981--a tiering system that gave centers with many poor children more federal aid--also would be reinstated under H.R. 7.

Under the tiering system, centers with two-thirds or more of their children from families with incomes at or below 195 percent of poverty would be able to give all their children free meals and snacks.

If between one-third and two-thirds of the children in a center have a family incomes at or below 195 percent of the poverty level, then all meals and snacks at the center are subsidized at a reduced-price.

Finally, if less than one-third of the children have family incomes at or below 195 percent of poverty, all subsidies are set at the paid rate.

Centers, however, would have the option to receive subsidies based on the individual incomes of children.

"Restoration of tiering will make administration of feeding programs less burdensome to centers while enabling many centers to continue providing these low-cost day care services that allow low-income parents to work rather than receive welfare," the report accompanying the House committee bill says.

In another less sweeping change from current law, kindergarten children would be eligible for the special milk program even in schools participating in the school meals programs.

Congress prohibited schools that participate in the school lunch or breakfast program from taking part in the special milk program in 1981.

Since 1981, the number of children in the special milk program has dropped substantially, according to the House report.

The committee added kindergarteners back into the program because they are more likely to be on split session and thus miss meals at school.

In addition to the changes in the CCFP and the special milk program, H.R. 7 would extend the supplemental feeding program for women, infants and children.

Beginning next fiscal year, the bill would convert WIC into an entitlement program but would not let it be open-ended. Instead, the bill would set a cap that couldn't exceed $1.55 billion in fiscal 1985, $1.7 billion in fiscal 1986, $1.85 billion in fiscal 1987 and $2 billion in fiscal 1988.

This new authorization would allow the program to expand by approxiamtely 150,000 women and children a year from its current level of 3 million, according to the House report.

The House bill also would raise the fiscal 1984 authorization to $1.36 billion. This is the amount needed to avoid any caseload reductions this year, according to the committee report.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM (Cont.)

The other programs extended in H.R. 7 are the commodity distribution program, the Nutrition Education and Training Program, funding for state administration, and the summer food program.

In another departure from the current law, private nonprofit groups would be able to sponsor the summer feeding program if they have the facilities to prepare meals themselves or if they can get meals from a public facility. Nonprofit sponsors would be permitted to serve no more than 2,500 children at 25 sites.

The limits on nonprofit sponsors in the bill are intended to prevent a repeat of abuses that occurred several years ago when large private sponsors who did not prepare their own meals were found to have mismanaged funds.

In fact, because of these abuses, Congress in 1981 dropped nonprofit groups from the summer feeding programs. But the absence of nonprofit sponsors has hurt the program, the House Education and Labor Committee says.

The Senate has not taken any steps to revise child nutrition programs, casting doubt on the fate of H.R. 7.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

President's Request: The Reagan administration will once again ask Congress to permit states to combine child welfare services and training in fiscal 1985.

Overall, the administration would continue to fund these two programs at their fiscal 1984 levels of $169 million. Combining services and training would give states more flexibility, the administration says in its budget documents. Congress has refused to combine these two programs in the past and a similar fate may be in store this year.

Foster care would get $460 million in fiscal 1985. The administration is also drafting a proposal to give the states incentives for either returning children in foster care to their families or finding other permanent placement. Whether this will include a cap on foster care payments is still to be decided, said Sylvia Wise, budget chief for the Office of Human Development Services.

In fact, since foster care is an entitlement program, the administration is asking Congress for a fiscal 1984 supplemental of $38 million to meet prior year claims.

Adoption assistance is also in line for a fiscal 1984 supplemental. The administration is asking for a $5 million supplemental for adoption assistance to meet fiscal 1984 claims. For fiscal 1985, the administration is asking for $13 million.

Congressional Reaction: President Reagan has repeatedly asked Congress to combine child welfare services and training and has been rebuffed each time. The same fate is in store for his request this year, according to congressional aides.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The Reagan administration is calling for large cuts in Aid to Families With Dependent Children.

AFDC would be cut by $633 million, leaving the program $6.12 billion under President Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget plan.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (Cont.)

By introducing the requirement that all able-bodied adult AFDC recipients "work off" their benefits in public service jobs, the administration hopes to save $171 million, and at the same time, do away with the need for the Work Incentive Program, according to administration budget documents.

The Reagan budget also recycles other cost-saving plans previously rejected by Congress, including counting as one assistance unit the parents and minor siblings living with a child applying for or getting AFDC.

Congressional Reaction: Members of Congress are loathe to make any more cuts in programs that benefit the poor, according to aides.

THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

President's Request: The Reagan administration is asking Congress to scrap the Community Services Block Grant and allow states, if they wish, to carry out community action activities through the Social Services Block Grant.

The CSBG was created in 1981 and replaced the Community Services Administration. The CSBG primarily supports antipoverty programs run by Community Action Agencies.

Congressional Reaction: President Reagan has tried to kill the CSBG for the last three years and Congress has denied his request each time. Last year, the House and Senate approved an extra $25 million for the CSBG in the emergency aid bill. A reauthorization of the CSBG is already in the congressional pipeline.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

President Reagan for the first time since taking office asked Congress to increase federal education funding. His fiscal 1985 budget plan would boost by $20 million this year's $15.4 billion Education Department appropriation.

In another first for his administration, Reagan won't seek rescissions in ED's current funding, and budget documents reveal no attempt to dismantle the department as the president had proposed to do in the past three years.

"Federal money cannot buy educational excellence," Reagan told Congress last week. "It has not in the past and will not in the future. What we will do in this budget is seek resources to help the states plan and carry out education reforms."

Under Reagan's proposals for the fiscal year that begins in October, the Chapter 1 program for disadvantaged students would receive the same budget amounts they got this year.

Reagan would give the biggest funding boost to the Chapter 2 education block grant, while most aid for handicapped students would continue to flow at this year's level. The handicapped state grant program would get $1.086 billion under the Reagan budget, early childhood programs for handicapped youngsters would get $21 million, and preschool incentive grants would get $26.3 million.

Follow Through would get nothing in the Reagan budget, with the president saying the Chapter 2 block grant could finance Follow Through activities. This year, Follow Through got $14.8 million.

Reagan will continue his so-far fruitless battle for tuition tax credits for the parents of private school children.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS (Cont.)

Tax credits would go to families earning less than $60,000 annually to offset private school costs and would cost the federal government $335 million in lost tax revenue in 1985, according to the administration. Reagan calls tuition tax credits "an essential measure."

Congressional Reaction: Education will either continue at this year's level or experience slight increases, according to key House and Senate staffers.

CHILD CARE TAX CREDIT

A bigger child care tax credit for low-income families is a major element of a new family initiative the Reagan administration budget proposes.

Under the rubric of "family initiative" or "women's initiative"--depending on which budget document is consulted--the administration has restated its proposal to tilt the child care tax credit more heavily toward low-income families.

Last October, John Chapoton, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, told a House panel the administration favors restructuring the dependent care tax credit so families earning $10,000 or less a year would be eligible for a tax credit of 40 percent of their dependent care expenses, up to $960 for one dependent and $1,920 for two or more dependents.

As income increases, the credit would shrink and be phased out for families earning more than $60,000 a year, under the administration proposal.

Currently all families are eligible for the dependent care tax credit. Families with incomes of $10,000 or less are eligible for credits of up to 30 percent of their expenses. The existing credit decreases as a family's income increases, until families earning $28,000 or more are eligible for a 20 percent credit.

This proposal was first unveiled at a House Ways and Means Committee hearing on congressional proposals to revise the dependent care tax credit.

Administration Proposal
(figure in parentheses is the current maximum)

Income	Maximum Credit one child	Maximum Credit 2 or more children
$10,000	$960 ($720)	$1,920 ($1,440)
20,000	800 (600)	1,600 (1,200)
50,000	240 (480)	480 (960)
60,000	0 (480)	0 (960)

TAX EXEMPT STATUS FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

The second part of the administration's family initiative would allow nonprofit dependent care centers to apply for tax-exempt status.

Under current law, unless child care centers can prove they operate for charitable or educational purposes, they are ineligible for tax-exempt status. The administration would allow dependent care centers to qualify for tax-exempt status if they provide non-residential care that allows individuals to be employed and if the service is available to the general public.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET: TAX EXEMPT STATUS FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

"Dependent care organizations perform an important function in enabling people, particularly women, to continue their careers in spite of the need to care for children and other dependents," budget documents from the Treasury Department said.

The third element of the administration's family initiative would increase the amount a family may contribute for a spouse who is not working. Currently, a couple with only one member working may contribute $2,250 a year to an IRA. The administration would increase that to $4,000.

Congressional Reaction: Bills before Congress would go further than the administration wants. For example, Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, would give families earning $10,000 or less a credit of up to 50 percent on their expenses.

Another proposal, sponsored in the House by Rep. Barbara Mikulski, D-Md., would make the tax credit refundable so that if the family owes little or no taxes, the federal government would refund the excess credit. House and Senate aides give an expanded dependent care credit a good chance of passing Congress this year.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

BUDGET AUTHORITY

(in millions)

Program	FY '83[1]	FY '84 Appropriation	FY '84 Proposed Supplemental	FY '85 President's Proposal
Social Services Block Grant	$2,450.0	$2,675.0	---	$2,700.0
Head Start	912.0	995.75	---	995.75
Child Care Food Program	335.0	353.5[2]	123.2	330.3[3]
WIC	1,160.0	1,060.0[4]	167.0	1,254.3
Child Welfare Services	156.3	165.0	---	169.0[5]
Child Welfare Training	3.8	3.8	---	---
Adoption Assistance	5.0	5.0	5.0	13.0
Foster Care	395.0	440.2	38.0	460.0
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	478.0	399.0	---	407.0
Community Services Block Grant	373.8	352.3	---	---
Elementary Education:				
Programs for disadvantaged students (ECIA Chapter 1)	3,160.4	3,480.0	---	3,480.0
Follow Through	19.4	14.8	---	---
Education of the Handicapped:				
State grant program	970.0	1,070.0	---	1,070.0
Preschool incentive grants	25.0	26.3	---	26.3
Early childhood education	16.8	21.1	---	21.1

[1]Fiscal 1983 levels reflect both the regular appropriation and the supplemental.

[2]House and Senate appropriations keep child nutrition programs operating at Fiscal 1983 levels through Aug. 15, 1984.

[3]Reagan would fold the Child Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program into a block grant. CCFP figure excludes Head Start.

[4]Partial year funding for WIC through July 10.

[5]The administration would combine child welfare services with child welfare training.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

Congress spends more time each year crafting a federal budget than on any other activity. This time-consuming budget process--which takes the form of congressional budget resolutions--is a fairly new approach and the verdict on its effectiveness isn't in yet, according to some legislative experts.

Why does Congress draft its own budget?

Nine years ago, Congress sought to centralize its fragmented spending policies and enacted a massive budget reform bill, entitled the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (Public Law 93-344). Until the budget reform act, appropriations bills were approved piecemeal with little attention given to the total picture of federal spending. It was only after all appropriations bills were enacted that Congress was able to look at both sides of the federal ledger sheet--revenues and spending.

A major theme of the budget reform act was independence--no longer would Congress have to rely on the executive branch for information about the budget, and no longer would presidents capriciously withhold federal spending. The act in part grew out of years of fighting between former President Nixon and Congress over Nixon's attempts to impound money, or withhold it once Congress had approved the spending.

To wield this new authority, the budget reform act created a new cast of characters on top of the existing legislative bureaucracy. In addition to creating House and Senate budget committees, the measure established the Congressional Budget Office, a nonpartisan arm of the Congress, to do research and analysis.

It also established a new timetable for approving budget measures, set Oct. 1 instead of July 1 as the start of the federal fiscal year and allowed for congressional veto of presidential actions to withhold funds. And it established reconciliation, under which budget committees may force authorizing committees to alter legislation to bring spending in line with budget ceilings.

The House approved the budget measure by a sizable 401-6 vote and the Senate unanimously approved the bill, 75-0. The wide margin of victory indicated Congress's decided support, but the reasons behind the yea votes varied. Supporters of a balanced budget saw the measure as a means to control federal spending, while those in favor of increased federal dollars hoped the reform act would fall in their favor.

Although Congress passed the budget act in part to stem the presidential power to impound funds, it also saw a need for coordinating its 13 appropriations bills and keeping a lid on the "uncontrollables" in the federal budget--programs like Medicare and Social Security that support all who need the services, regardless of cost.

HOW IT WORKS

The sometimes tortuous budget process begins when the president submits his spending plan to Congress soon after the start of a new session, generally in late January. After the budget committees receive the president's budget, the panels hold public hearings. At the same time, authorizing committees send spending recommendations for the programs they oversee to the budget panels.

After winding up hearings, the budget committees set out to draft by May 15 a first concurrent budget resolution, which sets spending targets for a fiscal year in general terms. Although budget law instructs the committees to set only "functional" totals, which are broad divisions of the budget, and not line-by-line recommendations, the panels must make policy assumptions about what should and should not be funded.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The budget committees are required, for example, only to set a total for function 500, which includes spending ceilings for education, training, employment and social services. But committee members must decide whether money can be found to pay for a new program.

Once Congress finishes work on the first budget resolution, which must be approved by both houses but not by the president, the House and Senate begin their work on appropriations measures, which earmark actual spending for federal programs. The appropriations committees may make cuts where they choose, but generally the House and Senate budget panels make detailed recommendations to achieve budget savings.

The budget committees must report a second budget resolution in September to revise and make binding the spending ceilings they set in the first budget resolution. If the second budget resolution is lower than the first, Congress must enact a reconciliation measure to cut federal spending.

In a new twist, Congress for the last two years has agreed to make the figures in the first resolution binding if a second resolution was not passed by Sept. 15. It's likely the lawmakers will use the same tactic this year.

Although the budget reform act sets deadlines for the budget process, they are more often missed than met. A requirement that each of the four phases of the budget process--authorizations, budget resolutions, spending measures and reconciliation--be complete before the next phase begins looks strict on paper but has seldom been put into practice.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET TIMETABLE

15 days after Congress convenes	President's budget submitted
March 15	House and Senate authorizing committees submit budget reports to budget committees
April 1	Congressional Budget Office sends report to budget committees
April 15	Budget committees report first concurrent budget resolution to House and Senate
May 15	All authorization bills reported
May 15	Final action on first concurrent budget resolution
7 days after Labor Day	Final action on appropriation bills
Sept. 15	Final action on second concurrent resolution
Sept. 25	Final action on budget reconciliation measure
Oct. 1	Fiscal year begins

The spending power of the House and Senate budget committees in Congress is matched in the administration by the Office of Management and Budget, which develops the president's budget. All federal agencies, including the departments of Health and Human Services and Education, must submit their proposed budget to OMB for review.

And much like the budget panels, OMB drafts what it sees as the ideal spending plan. Although agency directors, the Health and Human Services and Education secretaries among them, often form a long line outside the OMB director's door with appeals, most come away empty-handed. But they then rally to support the president's budget that is sent to Congress in January.

POWER SHIFT

The budget process has ruffled more than a few feathers on Capitol Hill. Chairmen of the appropriations committees, who in the past controlled spending with an iron hand, must now heed the advice of the budget panels when drafting funding bills.

And once powerful authorizing committee chairmen, who could in the past elbow and shove their way through the legislative process to get money for pet programs, now tell constituents to take their pleas for new programs and more money to the budget committees.

Committee chairmen have responded to the fallout from the budget act with a mixture of anger and acceptance of the inevitable. Some committee chairmen simply ignore the budget recommendations, while others report budget cuts that are so unpopular they would never win approval.

"We are staring at the stark shape of a power grab," Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said in 1980 as the panel was being forced to cut $500 million through reconciliation from child nutrition programs.

And Perkins, who had shepherded many social programs of the 1960s and 1970s through Congress, attacked President Reagan's budget proposals in 1981 , saying they "go beyond any rational, equitable reduction of spending, into actual dismantling of programs. This cannot be done legally by Budget Committee action, but that is the method sought by the administration."

It was in 1981 that President Reagan wrested dazzling victories from Congress with his skillful manipulation of the budget process.

By having Congress vote on a package of program cuts and changes, the president was able to make far-reaching changes in the nature of federal programs. Whole agencies were abolished, a number of social programs were repealed, a new system of block grants was set up and federal funds were cut substantially in 1981.

John Dean, an aide to Republicans on the House Education and Labor Committee, assesses what happened in 1981 this way: "In 1981, it was good and bad. It was good, because by using the budget process, we managed to bring increases in government

spending to a halt. ... But even some Republican members at the time had reservations about doing the amount of substantive program changes we did" outside the regular legislative process.

Offering a different view, Jack Jennings, an aide to Perkins on the House Education and Labor Committee, says packaging program changes and cuts the way Republicans did in 1981 leads to "crude decisions" and the "possibility of wild gyrations" in federal policy.

BUILDING A BETTER MOUSETRAP

The trials and tribulations of the last few years, coupled with the inordinate amount of time Congress spends on the budget, have led to a flurry of proposals to modify the budget process.

One idea gaining currency is the creation of a two-year budget cycle. A number of bills have been introduced to do that. Sponsors of these measures argue the existing annual budget process leaves Congress insufficient time to oversee federal programs, draft authorizing legislation and approve appropriation bills.

One example of a two-year budget cycle comes from Rep. Leon Panetta, D-Calif., a member of the Budget Committee. Under Panetta's bill, H.R. 750, Congress would spend the first six months of every two-year session overseeing federal programs. For the next six months, authorizing committees would draft bills to renew or create programs. Early in the second session, Congress would finish work on authorizations and its budget resolution (there would be only one budget resolution under this proposal), and then turn its attention to passing appropriation bills.

Sen. William Roth, R-Del., chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, which has jurisdiction over changes in the budget law, also favors the idea of a two-year budget cycle. Roth, in his bill, S. 20, would have Congress work on a single budget resolution and appropriations first, and then have the lawmakers carry out oversight activities and authorize federal programs.

Roth also would require that all appropriations for the two-year period be contained in one omnibus appropriation bill.

Sens. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., and Dan Quayle, R-Ind., have identical bills, S. 12 and S. 95, that would retain the concept of a first and second budget resolution. Under their proposals, Congress would be required to complete all actions on authorization bills in the first year and action on spending bills during the second year.

Another bill, S. 922, sponsored by Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., would keep the current timetable for the first year of the two-year cycle but Congress would adopt only one budget resolution by May 15 of the first year. In the second year of the cycle, committees would be required to report authorization in the spring and Congress would be required to complete actions on all appropriation bills by the fall.

Other members of Congress are pressing for substantial changes in the budget act that don't involve switching to a biennial timetable. Many of these proposals would modify reconciliation--the authority with which the budget committees can order authorizing committees to make changes in federal programs, and appropriations committees to cut federal spending.

For example, H. Res. 65, sponsored by Rep. Anthony Beilenson, D-Calif., would amend the House rules to prohibit reconciliation to be used to make changes in authorizing legislation.

At the other end of the reconciliation debate are Reps. Robert Michel, R-Ill., and Cecil Heftel, D-Hawaii, who both have bills that would allow reconciliation to be included in any budget resolution. (Michel's bill is H.R. 123, and Heftel's bill is H.R. 1187.)

Congressional aides are doubtful that any major changes in the budget process will occur in the next few years. Given the current climate on Capitol Hill, aides believe an attempt to rewrite the budget act now might result in repeal of the whole kit and caboodle.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

Advance Funding—Funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for obligation and use in the following fiscal year. Mainly education programs are advance-funded.

Appropriation—The amount of funds Congress makes available for a program or agency in a fiscal year. An appropriation is the most common way to provide budget authority and usually follows an authorizing bill and budget ceiling.

Authorization--Legislation that establishes or continues a federal program or agency and specifies the maximum amount of money Congress can spend for that program or agency. Authorizations generally are enacted before an appropriation or budget ceiling is enacted.

Backdoor Spending—Budget authority or spending mandated without action by the appropriations committees. In some cases backdoor spending can continue without any congressional action.

Balanced Budget—When revenues equal or exceed spending.

Budget Authority--Budget authority is the permission granted to an agency or department to make spending commitments. Generally, budget authority is not the level at which a program or agency will be funded during a fiscal year, but is merely the upper limit of spending commitments that can be made.

Concurrent Budget Resolution--A resolution passed by both houses of Congress to set federal budget ceilings. The first concurrent resolution sets a budget target, and the second concurrent resolution revises or reaffirms the targets and sets a binding spending ceiling. Additional resolutions may be adopted to revise the second budget resolution. The resolutions do not have to be signed by the president.

Continuing Resolution—Legislation that extends budget authority for existing activities when a regular appropriations bill has not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Controllability—The ability to limit or change spending for a program during the fiscal year without changing the program's authorizing statute. Uncontrollable generally refers to entitlement programs such as Social Security and veterans' benefits, which rise in cost as the number of eligible recipients increases.

Current Funding—Funds that are appropriated, obligated and used in the same fiscal year. Many social programs are current-funded.

Current Services Estimate—The cost of keeping a program at its existing funding level in the following fiscal year adjusted for inflation and other economic indicators. These estimates of budget authority and spending allow for no changes in program policy.

Deferral—A presidential action that delays or precludes federal spending. Deferrals take effect in the fiscal year for which they are proposed unless rejected by either the House or Senate.

Entitlement—Legislation mandating the payment of benefits to any person or governmental body meeting the eligibility requirements.

Fiscal Year--The federal government's accounting period, which begins Oct. 1 and ends the following Sept. 30. The fiscal year is designated by the year in which it ends. For example, fiscal 1982 begins Oct. 1, 1981, and ends Sept. 30, 1982.

Forward Funding--Funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for obligation in that fiscal year and used in the following fiscal year.

Function--A classification that divides the federal budget into 19 functions, or parts. Function 500, for example, includes budget allowances for education, training, employment and social services.

Impoundment--An action by the president to withhold money Congress has already appropriated. The 1974 budget act divided impoundments into two categories--rescissions and deferrals--and gave Congress the power to control the withholding of funds by the executive branch.

Obligations--Commitments of the federal government requiring spending.

Off-Budget Items--Programs or agencies that have been excluded from the budget by law. The fiscal authority of these items is not included in the main body of the federal budget but is included in an annexed budget.

Outlays--Outlays are the actual amount of dollars spent for a program or agency.

Reconciliation--A process used by Congress to reconcile spending with the targets and ceilings enacted in the budget resolutions. When Congress first enacted reconciliation, lawmakers anticipated that it would be used primarily for appropriation bills. But for the last three years, Congress, in the first budget resolution, has included reconciliation instructions forcing authorizing committees to change existing laws that mandate spending.

Rescission--An action that cancels appropriations not yet spent. Rescissions are proposed by the president and must be approved by Congress within 45 days, or the money must be released.

Supplemental--Spending approved as an addition to the regular appropriation for a program or agency. Supplemental appropriations provide funding above original estimates for the program. Generally, supplementals are approved only for new programs that were authorized after a regular appropriations bill has been enacted or for spending that is too urgent to be put off until the next appropriations bill.

Unobligated Balance--The amount of budget authority not yet spent. For a single year appropriation, the balance is not available after the end of a fiscal year and is returned to the U.S. Treasury. In multi-year appropriations, unobligated funding can be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Zero-Based Budgeting--A budgeting technique that sets all funding levels from zero without considering increases or decreases from the current operating level. The federal budget process is built on incremental budgeting, which sets funding levels as increases, decreases or no change from current spending.

KEY COMMITTEES

With pressure from the Reagan administration to cut social funding and downgrade the federal role in domestic programs, keeping up with congressional action is as important as ever. This congressional guide provides information on relevant committees, subcommittees and their jurisdictions, the room and phone numbers of key legislators as well as the names and phone numbers of the congressional aides who play a key role in developing and overseeing federal programs.

To write or call: For telephone numbers not listed elsewhere in the congressional guide, call the main Capitol switchboard at (202)224-3121. To write a member of the Senate, address the senator, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. To write a member of Congress, address the congressman, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

The Senate

To visit: Room numbers for Senate and committee offices that begin with SR are in the Russell Senate Office Building at Delaware and Constitution Aves. NE. Room numbers that begin with SD are in the Dirksen Senate Office Building at First and Constitution Aves. NE. Room numbers that begin with SH are in the Hart Building at Second and Constitution Aves. NE. Addresses for other Senate office buildings are: Carroll Arms Building, 301 First St. NE; Immigration Building, 119 D St. NE; and Senate Courts Building, 120 C St. NE.

The House

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon Office Building at First and Independence Aves. SE. Rooms with four digits that begin with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building at Independence and New Jersey Aves. SE, and rooms with four digits that begin with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building at Independence and S. Capitol St. SE. Addresses for other House office buildings are: House Annex 1, 300 New Jersey Ave. SE; and House Annex 2, 300 D St. SW.

EDUCATION-RELATED COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE 98TH CONGRESS

The Senate

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Jurisdiction: Education, labor, health, handicap, scientific research, arts and humanities legislation

Majority Staff: Ronald F. Docksai, 224-1283, SD-428 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Kathryn Higgins, 224-7679, SD-422 Dirksen

Republicans	*Democrats*
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah Chairman	*Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.* *Ranking Minority Member*
Robert T. Stafford, Vt.	*Jennings Randolph, W.Va.*
Dan Quayle, Ind.	*Claiborne Pell, R.I.*
Don Nickles, Okla.	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*
Gordon J. Humphrey, N.H.	*Donald W. Riegle Jr., Mich.*
Jeremiah A. Denton, Ala.	*Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio*
Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn.	*Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii*
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa	*Christopher J. Dodd, Conn.*
John P. East, N.C.	
Paula Hawkins, Fla.	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

Jurisdiction: Head Start, child development and abuse legislation, ACTION and family planning

Majority Staff: Nabers Cabaniss, 224-3491, 624A Immigration
Minority Staff: Marcia Verville, 224-7653, 614 Dirksen

Room	Republicans	Telephone	Room	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SD-547	Jeremiah A. Denton, Ala. Chairman	224-5744	*SR-402*	*Christopher J. Dodd, Conn.* *Ranking Minority Member*	*224-2823*
SD-603	Gordon J. Humphrey, N.H.	224-2841	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*	*224-5721*
SD-649	Don Nickles, Okla.	224-5754	*SR-363*	*Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio*	*224-2315*
SR-315	Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn.	224-4041			
SR-246	Charles E. Grassley, Iowa	224-3744			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Jurisdiction: Education, arts and humanities legislation

Majority Staff: Polly Gault, 224-2962, 309-D Senate Courts
Minority Staff: David V. Evans, 224-7666, A727 Immigration

Room	Republicans	Telephone	Room	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SH-133	Robert T. Stafford, Vt. Chairman	224-5141	*SR-335*	*Claiborne Pell, R.I.* *Ranking Minority Member*	*224-4642*
SR-135	Orrin G. Hatch, Utah	224-5251	*SR-113*	*Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.*	*224-4543*
SR-286	Dan Quayle, Ind.	224-5623	*SD-302*	*Jennings Randolph, W.Va.*	*224-6472*
SD-547	Jeremiah A. Denton, Ala.	224-5744	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*	*224-5721*
SR-315	Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn.	224-4041	*SR-402*	*Christopher J. Dodd, Conn.*	*224-2823*
SD-553	John P. East, N.C.	224-3154			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HANDICAPPED

Jurisdiction: Handicap legislation, including education of the handicapped

Majority Staff: John A. Doyle, 224-6265, SH-113 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Patria Forsythe, 224-9075, SD-424 Dirksen

Room	Republicans	Telephone	Room	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SR-315	Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn. Chairman	224-4041	*SD-302*	*Jennings F. Randolph, W.Va.* *Ranking Minority Member*	*224-6472*
SH-133	Robert T. Stafford, Vt.	224-5141	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*	*224-5721*
SD-649	Don Nickles, Okla.	224-5754	*SD-564*	*Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii*	*224-6361*
SD-147	Paula Hawkins, Fla.	224-3041			

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Jurisdiction: All federal appropriations

Majority Staff: Keith Kennedy, 224-3471, SD-118 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Francis J. Sullivan, 224-7254, SD-127 Dirksen

Republicans	*Democrats*
Mark O. Hatfield, Ore. Chairman	*John C. Stennis, Miss. Ranking Minority Member*
Ted Stevens, Alaska	*Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.*
Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn.	*William Proxmire, Wis.*
James A. McClure, Idaho	*Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii*
Paul Laxalt, Nev.	*Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.*
Jake Garn, Utah	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*
Thad Cochran, Miss.	*Lawton Chiles, Fla.*
Mark Andrews, N.D.	*J. Bennett Johnston, La.*
James Abdnor, S.D.	*Walter D. Huddleston, Ky.*
Robert W. Kasten Jr., Wis.	*Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.*
Alfonse M. D'Amato, N.Y.	*Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.*
Mack Mattingly, Ga.	*James R. Sasser, Tenn.*
Warren B. Rudman, N.H.	*Dennis DeConcini, Ariz.*
Arlen Specter, Pa.	*Dale Bumpers, Ark.*
Pete V. Domenici, N.M.	

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Jurisdiction: Appropriations for education, health, labor, welfare and Social Security

Majority Staff: Jim Sourwine, 224-7208, SD-186 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Thomas van der Voort, 224-7231, SD-134 Dirksen

Room	Republicans	Telephone	*Room*	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SR-315	Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Conn. Chairman	224-4041	*SD-531*	*William Proxmire, Wis. Ranking Minority Member*	*224-5653*
SR-497	Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.	224-3753	*SH-311*	*Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.*	*224-3954*
SR-147	Ted Stevens, Alaska	224-3004	*SR-125*	*Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.*	*224-6121*
SD-421	Mark Andrews, N.D.	224-2043	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.*	*224-5721*
SD-458	Warren B. Rudman, N.H.	224-3324	*SR-450*	*Lawton Chiles, Fla.*	*224-5274*
SR-360	Arlen Specter, Pa.	224-4254	*SH-511*	*Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.*	*224-2551*
SD-368	James A. McClure, Idaho	224-2752	*SH-722*	*Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii*	*224-3934*
SD-434	Pete V. Domenici, N.M.	224-6621			

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

Jurisdiction: Appropriations for child nutrition programs

Majority Staff: Bill LaForge, 224-7240, SD-140 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Kenneth Auer, 224-7245, SD-150 Dirksen

Room	Republicans	Telephone	*Room*	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SR-326	Thad Cochran, Miss. Chairman	224-5054	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo. Ranking Minority Member*	*224-5721*
SD-368	James A. McClure, Idaho	224-2752	*SR-205*	*John C. Stennis, Miss.*	*224-6253*
SD-421	Mark Andrews, N.D.	224-2043	*SH-311*	*Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.*	*224-3954*
SD-449	James Abdnor, S.D.	224-2321	*SR-450*	*Lawton Chiles, Fla.*	*224-5274*
SR-340	Robert W. Kasten Jr., Wis.	224-5323	*SH-511*	*Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.*	*224-2551*
SD-633	Mack Mattingly, Ga.	224-3643	*SR-298*	*James Sasser, Tenn.*	*224-3344*
SR-360	Arlen Specter, Pa.	224-4254			

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET

Jurisdiction: Federal budget for all agencies, including concurrent resolutions on the budget

Majority Staff: Jan Lilja, 224-0642, 203 Carroll Arms Annex
Minority Staff: Rick Brandon, 224-0836, 406 Carroll Arms Annex

Room	Republicans	Telephone	Room	Democrats	Telephone
SD-434	Pete V. Domenici, N.M. Chairman	224-6621	*SR-450*	*Lawton Chiles, Fla. Ranking Minority Member*	*224-5274*
SD-141	William L. Armstrong, Colo.	224-5941	*SR-125*	*Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.*	*224-6121*
SR-302	Nancy L. Kassebaum, Kan.	224-4774	*SR-486*	*Joseph R. Biden Jr., Del.*	*224-5042*
SD-237	Rudolph E. Boschwitz, Minn.	224-5641	*SH-136*	*J. Bennett Johnston, La.*	*224-5824*
SR-135	Orrin G. Hatch, Utah	224-5251	*SR-298*	*James Sasser, Tenn.*	*224-3344*
SR-176	John G. Tower, Texas	224-2934	*SR-233*	*Gary Hart, Colo.*	*224-5852*
SD-421	Mark Andrews, N.D.	224-2043	*SR-363*	*Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio*	*224-2315*
SR-480	Steven D. Symms, Idaho	224-6142	*SD-105*	*Donald W. Riegle Jr., Mich.*	*224-4822*
SR-246	Charles E. Grassley, Iowa	224-3744	*SR-464*	*Daniel Patrick Moynihan, N.Y.*	*224-4451*
SR-340	Robert W. Kasten Jr., Wis.	224-5323	*SD-340*	*J. James Exon, Neb.*	*224-4224*
SR-286	Dan Quayle, Ind.	224-5623			
SD-351	Slade Gorton, Wash.	224-2621			

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

Jurisdiction: Agriculture, nutrition and forestry legislation, including legislation authorizing child nutrition programs

Majority Staff: George S. Dunlop, 224-2035, SR-328A Russell
Minority Staff: Carl P. Rose, 224-2035, SR-328A Russell

Republicans	*Democrats*
Jesse Helms, N.C. Chairman	*Walter D. Huddleston, Ky. Ranking Minority Member*
Robert Dole, Kan.	*Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.*
Richard G. Luger, Ind.	*Edward Zorinsky, Neb.*
Thad Cochran, Miss.	*John Melcher, Mont.*
Rudolph E. Boschwitz, Minn.	*David Pryor, Ark.*
Roger W. Jepsen, Iowa	*David L. Boren, Okla.*
Paula Hawkins, Fla.	*Alan J. Dixon, Ill.*
Mark Andrews, N.D.	*Howell T. Heflin, Ala.*
Pete Wilson, Calif.	
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NUTRITION

Jurisdiction: Child nutrition programs

Majority Staff: Mary Ferebee, 224-3921, SR-328A Russell
Minority Staff: Laura Rice, 224-5207, SR-328A Russell

Room	Republicans	Telephone	Room	Democrats	Telephone
SH-141	Robert Dole, Kan. Chairman	224-6521	*SR-270*	*David Pryor, Ark. Ranking Minority Member*	*224-2353*
SD-147	Paula Hawkins, Fla.	224-3041	*SR-279*	*John Melcher, Mont.*	*224-2644*
SD-189	Richard G. Luger, Ind.	224-4814	*SR-433A*	*Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.*	*224-4242*
SD-237	Rudolph E. Boschwitz, Minn.	224-5641	*SD-402*	*Alan J. Dixon, Ill.*	*224-2854*
SR-135	Orrin G. Hatch, Utah	224-5251			

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Jurisdiction: Revenue measures and programs under the Social Security Act, including the Social Services Block Grant, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, child welfare services and health programs

Majority Staff: Sydney Olson, 224-5470, SD-221 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Joe Humphries, 224-5315, SD-G32 Dirksen

Republicans	*Democrats*
Robert Dole, Kan. Chairman	*Russell B. Long, La. Ranking Minority Member*
Robert Packwood, Ore.	*Lloyd Bentsen, Texas*
William V. Roth Jr., Del.	*Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii*
John C. Danforth, Mo.	*Daniel Patrick Moynihan, N.Y.*
John H. Chafee, R.I.	*Max Baucus, Mont.*
John Heinz, Pa.	*David L. Boren, Okla.*
Malcolm Wallop, Wyo.	*William Bradley, N.J.*
David Durenberger, Minn.	*George J. Mitchell, Maine*
William L. Armstrong, Colo.	*David Pryor, Ark.*
Steven D. Symms, Idaho	
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa	

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Jurisdiction: Government activities, including reorganization of the executive and legislative branches and New Federalism

Majority Staff: Joan McEntee, 224-4751, SD-346 Dirksen
Minority Staff: Ira S. Shapiro, 224-2627, SD-612 Dirksen

Room	Republicans	Telephone	*Room*	*Democrats*	*Telephone*
SH-104	William V. Roth Jr., Del. Chairman	224-2441	*SD-107*	*Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo. Ranking Minority Member*	*224-5721*
SD-443	Charles H. Percy, Ill.	224-2152	*SH-711*	*Henry M. Jackson, Wash.*	*224-3441*
SR-147	Ted Stevens, Alaska	224-3004	*SR-450*	*Lawton Chiles, Fla.*	*224-5274*
SR-387A	Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Md.	224-4654	*SD-335*	*Sam Nunn, Ga.*	*224-3521*
SD-131	William S. Cohen, Maine	224-2523	*SD-228*	*John H. Glenn Jr., Ohio*	*224-3353*
SR-375	David Durenberger, Minn.	224-3244	*SR-298*	*James R. Sasser, Tenn.*	*224-3344*
SD-458	Warren B. Rudman, N.H.	224-3324	*SR-166*	*Carl M. Levin, Mich.*	*224-6221*
SR-490	John C. Danforth, Mo.	224-6154	*SD-536*	*Jeff Bingaman, N.M.*	*224-5521*
SR-326	Thad Cochran, Miss.	224-5054			
SD-141	William L. Armstrong, Colo.	224-5941			

The House

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Jurisdiction: Education and labor legislation

Majority Staff: Donald M. Baker, 225-4527, 2181 Rayburn
Minority Staff: Edith C. Baum, 225-3725, 2101 Rayburn

Democrats	*Republicans*
Carl D. Perkins, Ky. Chairman	*John N. Erlenborn, Ill. Ranking Minority Member*
Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.	*James M. Jeffords, Vt.*
William D. Ford, Mich.	*William F. Goodling, Pa.*
Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.	*E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.*
William L. Clay, Mo.	*Thomas E. Petri, Wis.*
Mario Biaggi, N.Y.	*Marge Roukema, N.J.*
Ike F. Andrews, N.C.	*Steven Gunderson, Wis.*
Paul Simon, Ill.	*Steve Bartlett, Texas*
George Miller, Calif.	*Ronald C. Packard, Calif.*
Austin J. Murphy, Pa.	
Baltasar Corrada, P.R.	
Dale E. Kildee, Mich.	
Pat Williams, Mont.	
Raymond P. Kogovsek, Colo.	
Harold Washington, Ill.	
Matthew G. Martinez, Calif.	
Major R. Owens, N.Y.	
Frank G. Harrison, Pa.	
Frederick C. Boucher, Va.	
Gary L. Ackerman, N.Y.	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Jurisdiction: Preschool, elementary and secondary education, school lunch and child nutrition

Majority Staff: John F. Jennings, 225-4368, B346-C Rayburn
Minority Staff: Rich DiEugenio, 225-1743, 2101 Rayburn

Room	Democrats	Telephone	*Room*	*Republicans*	*Telephone*
2328	Carl D. Perkins, Ky. Chairman	225-4935	*2263*	*William F. Goodling, Pa. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-5836*
239	William D. Ford, Mich.	225-6261	*226*	*Marge Roukema, N.J.*	*225-4465*
2201	Ike F. Andrews, N.C.	225-1784	*511*	*Ronald C. Packard, Calif.*	*225-3906*
2422	George Miller, Calif.	225-2095	*416*	*Steven Gunderson, Wis.*	*225-5506*
1410	Baltasar Corrada, P.R.	225-2615	*1233*	*Steve Bartlett, Texas*	*225-4201*
2432	Dale E. Kildee, Mich.	225-3611			
1512	Pat Williams, Mont.	225-3211			
2371	Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.	225-2201			
2428	Mario Biaggi, N.Y.	225-2464			
1723	Frederick C. Boucher, Va.	225-3861			
1714	Matthews G. Martinez, Calif.	225-5464			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECT EDUCATION

Jurisdiction: Education of the handicapped, alcohol and drug abuse education, rehabilitation services, environmental education, National Institute of Education, migrant and agricultural labor day care

Majority Staff: Roseanne Tulley, 226-7532, 617 House Annex 1
Minority Staff: Patricia Morrissey, 226-3110, H2-533, House Annex 2

Room	Democrats	Telephone	*Room*	*Republicans*	*Telephone*
2437	Austin J. Murphy, Pa. Chairman	225-4665	*1233*	*Steve Bartlett, Texas Ranking Minority Member*	*225-4201*
2422	George Miller, Calif.	225-2095	*2263*	*William F. Goodling, Pa.*	*225-5836*
2428	Mario Biaggi, N.Y.	225-2464	*2344*	*E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.*	*225-7041*
343	Paul Simon, Ill.	225-5201			
2366	Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.	225-4631			
1512	Pat Williams, Mont.	225-3211			
1410	Baltasar Corrada, P.R.	225-2615			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Jurisdiction: Economic Opportunity and Community Services acts including Head Start and community action, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, Runaway Youth Act and early childhood services

Majority Staff: Gordon Raley, 225-1850, 2178 Rayburn
Minority Staff: 225-3725, 2101 Rayburn

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2201	Ike F. Andrews, N.C. Chairman	225-1784	*1024*	*Thomas E. Petri, Wis. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-2476*
1410	Baltasar Corrada, P.R.	225-2615	*2344*	*E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.*	*225-7041*
1512	Pat Williams, Mont.	225-3211	*226*	*Marge Roukema, N.J.*	*225-4465*
114	Major R. Owens, N.Y.	225-6231			
1723	Frederick C. Boucher, Va.	225-3[illegible]			
2422	George Miller, Calif.	225-2095			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Jurisdiction: Job Training Partnership Act, equal employment opportunities, Humphrey-Hawkins Act, Youth Conservation Corps, Young Adult Conservation Corps and work incentive program

Majority Staff: Susan McGuire, 225-1927, B346-A Rayburn
Minority Staff: Beth Buehlmann, 225-7101, 1040 Longworth

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2371	Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif. Chairman	225-2201	*2431*	*James M. Jeffords, Vt. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-4115*
2470	William L. Clay, Mo.	225-2406	*416*	*Steven Gunderson, Wis.*	*225-5506*
1410	Baltasar Corrada, P.R.	225-2615	*2263*	*William F. Goodling, Pa.*	*225-5836*
343	Paul Simon, Ill.	225-5201	*2344*	*E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.*	*225-7041*
1714	Matthew G. Martinez, Calif.	225-5464	*1024*	*Thomas E. Petri, Wis.*	*225-2476*
2428	Mario Biaggi, N.Y.	225-2464	*1233*	*Steve Bartlett, Texas*	*225-4201*
1512	Pat Williams, Mont.	225-3211			
430	Raymond P. Kogovsek, Colo.	225-4761			
114	Major R. Owens, N.Y.	225-6231			
1541	Frank G. Harrison, Pa.	225-6511			

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Jurisdiction: Federal budget for all agencies, including concurrent resolutions on the budget

Majority Staff: Rick Praeger, 226-7200, 214 House Annex 1
Minority Staff: Margaret Hostetler, 226-7226, 215 House Annex 1

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
203	James R. Jones, Okla. Chairman	225-2211	*2309*	*Delbert L. Latta, Ohio Ranking Minority Member*	*225-6405*
1236	Jim Wright, Texas	225-8040	*2455*	*Bud Shuster, Pa.*	*225-2431*
1536	Stephen J. Solarz, N.Y.	225-2361	*1026*	*Bill Frenzel, Minn.*	*225-2871*
2454	Timothy E. Wirth, Colo.	225-2161	*2252*	*Jack F. Kemp, N.Y.*	*225-5265*
339	Leon E. Panetta, Calif.	225-2861	*1535*	*Ed Bethune, Ark.*	*225-2506*
1436	Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.	225-2671	*1116*	*Phil Gramm, Texas*	*225-2002*
307	Bill Nelson, Fla.	225-3671	*1208*	*Lynn M. Martin, Ill.*	*225-5676*
442	Les Aspin, Wis.	225-3031	*1607*	*Bobbi Fiedler, Calif.*	*225-5811*
2161	W.G. Hefner, N.C.	225-3715	*2311*	*Willis D. Gradison, Ohio*	*225-3164*
303	Thomas J. Downey, N.Y.	225-3335	*1212*	*Tom Loeffler, Texas*	*225-4236*
438	Brian J. Donnelly, Mass.	225-3215	*504*	*Connie M. Mack, Fla.*	*225-2536*
1206	Mike Lowry, Wash.	225-3106			
201	Butler Derrick, S.C.	225-5301			
2422	George Miller, Calif.	225-2095			
204	William H. Gray III, Pa.	225-4001			
1512	Pat Williams, Mont.	225-3211			
312	Gerladine A. Ferraro, N.Y.	225-3965			
1527	Howard Wolpe, Mich.	225-5011			
1238	Martin Frost, Texas	225-3605			
1421	Victor Fazio, Calif.	225-5716			

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Jurisdiction: All federal appropriations

Majority Staff: Keith Mainland, 225-2771, H218 Capitol
Minority Staff: Mike Hugo, 225-3481, 1016 Longworth

Democrats	*Republicans*
Jamie L. Whitten, Miss. Chairman	*Silvio O. Conte, Mass. Ranking Minority Member*
Edward P. Boland, Mass.	*Joseph M. McDade, Pa.*
William H. Natcher, Ky.	*Jack Edwards, Ala.*
Neal Smith, Iowa	*John T. Myers, Ind.*
Joseph P. Addabbo, N.Y.	*J. Kenneth Robinson, Va.*
Clarence D. Long, Md.	*Clarence E. Miller, Ohio*
Sidney R. Yates, Ill.	*Lawrence Coughlin, Pa.*
David R. Obey, Wis.	*C.W. Bill Young, Fla.*
Edward R. Roybal, Calif.	*Jack F. Kemp, N.Y.*
Louis Stokes, Ohio	*Ralph S. Regula, Ohio*
Tom Bevill, Ala.	*George M. O'Brien, Ill.*
Bill Chappell, Jr., Fla.	*Virginia Smith, Neb.*
Bill Alexander, Ark.	*Eldon Rudd, Ariz.*
John P. Murtha, Pa.	*Carl D. Pursell, Mich.*
Bob Traxler, Mich.	*Mickey Edwards, Okla.*
Joseph D. Early, Mass.	*Robert L. Livingston, La.*
Charles Wilson, Texas	*S. William Green, N.Y.*
Lindy Boggs, La.	*Tom Loeffler, Texas*
Norman D. Dicks, Wash.	*Jerry Lewis, Calif.*
Matthew F. McHugh, N.Y.	*John E. Porter, Ill.*
William Lehman, Fla.	*Harold Rogers, Ky.*
Jack Hightower, Texas	
Martin O. Sabo, Minn.	
Julian C. Dixon, Calif.	
Vic Fazio, Calif.	
W.G. Hefner, N.C.	
Les AuCoin, Ore.	
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii	
Wes Watkins, Okla.	
William H. Gray III, Pa.,	
Bernard J. Dwyer, N.J.	
William R. Ratchford, Conn.	
William H. Boner, Tenn.	
Steny H. Hoyer, Md.	
M. Robert Carr, Mich.	
Robert J. Mrazek, N.Y.	

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Jurisdiction: Appropriations for education, health, labor and welfare

Majority Staff: Henry Neal, 225-3508, 2358 Rayburn
Minority Staff: Jim Kulikowski, 225-3481, 1016 Longworth

Room	Democrats	Telephone	*Room*	*Republicans*	*Telephone*
2333	William H. Natcher, Ky. Chairman	225-3501	*2300*	*Silvio O. Conte, Mass. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-5335*
2373	Neal Smith, Iowa	225-4426	*2262*	*George M. O'Brien, Ill.*	*225-3635*
2217	David R. Obey, Wis.	225-3365	*1417*	*Carl D. Pursell, Mich.*	*225-4401*
2211	Edward R. Roybal, Calif.	225-6235	*1530*	*John E. Porter, Ill.*	*225-4835*
2465	Louis Stokes, Ohio	225-7032	*2266*	*C.W. Bill Young, Fla.*	*225-5961*
2349	Joseph D. Early, Mass.	225-6101			
404	Bernard J. Dwyer, N.J.	225-6301			
1513	Steny H. Hoyer, Md.	225-4131			

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

Jurisdiction: Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, including child nutrition programs

Majority Staff: Bob Foster, 225-2638, 2362 Rayburn
Minority Staff: Chinch Wollerton, 225-3481, 1016 Longworth

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2314	Jamie L. Whitten, Miss. Chairman	225-4306	*2202*	*Virginia Smith, Neb. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-6435*
2448	Bob Traxler, Mich.	225-2806	*2233*	*J. Kenneth Robinson, Va.*	*225-6561*
2335	Matthew F. McHugh, N.Y.	225-6335	*2301*	*John T. Myers, Ind.*	*225-5805*
2333	William H. Natcher, Ky.	225-3501	*1028*	*Harold Rogers, Ky.*	*225-4601*
1007	Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii	225-4906			
2440	Wes Watkins, Okla.	225-4565			
2348	Jack Hightower, Texas	225-3706			
2373	Neal Smith, Iowa	225-4426			
233	Bill Alexander, Ark.	225-4076			

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Jurisdiction: General revenue measures, and the Social Services Block Grant, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and child welfare services

Majority Staff: John J. Salmon, 225-3625, 1102 Longworth
Minority Staff: A.L. Singleton, 225-4021, 1106 Longworth

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2111	Dan Rostenkowski, Ill. Chairman	225-4061	*237*	*Barber B. Conable Jr., N.Y. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-3615*
2204	Sam M. Gibbons, Fla.	225-3376	*2458*	*John J. Duncan, Tenn.*	*225-5435*
242	J.J. Pickle, Texas	225-4865	*1135*	*Bill Archer, Texas*	*225-2571*
2330	Charles B. Rangel, N.Y.	225-4365	*2409*	*Guy Vander Jagt, Mich.*	*225-3511*
1034	Fortney (Pete) Stark, Calif.	225-5065	*1035*	*Philip M. Crane, Ill.*	*225-3711*
203	James R. Jones, Okla.	225-2211	*1026*	*Bill Frenzel, Minn.*	*225-2871*
1533	Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Ind.	225-4011	*2186*	*James G. Martin, N.C.*	*225-1976*
2305	Harold E. Ford, Tenn.	225-3265	*2421*	*Richard T. Schulze, Pa.*	*225-5761*
217	Ed Jenkins, Ga.	225-5211	*2311*	*Willis D. Gradison Jr., Ohio*	*225-3164*
1436	Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.	225-2671	*2404*	*W. Henson Moore, La.*	*225-3901*
303	Thomas J. Downey, N.Y.	225-3335	*408*	*Carroll A. Campbell Jr., S.C.*	*225-6030*
1030	Cecil Heftel, Hawaii	225-2726	*324*	*William M. Thomas, Calif.*	*225-2915*
1210	Wyche Fowler Jr., Ga.	225-3801			
206	Frank J. Guarini, N.J.	225-2765			
229	James M. Shannon, Mass.	225-3411			
2457	Marty Russo, Ill.	225-5736			
1127	Donald J. Pease, Ohio	225-3401			
1214	Kent Hance, Texas	225-4005			
231	Robert T. Matsui, Calif.	225-7163			
1117	Beryl F. Anthony Jr., Ark.	225-3772			
405	Ronnie G. Flippo, Ala.	225-4801			
238	Byron L. Dorgan, N.D.	225-2611			
1228	Barbara B. Kennelly, Conn.	225-2265			

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Jurisdiction: Public assistance, including the Social Services Block Grant, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and child welfare services

Majority Staff: Allen Jenson, 225-1025, B317 Rayburn
Minority Staff: Carolyn Ladd, 225-6424, B316 Rayburn

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2305	Harold Ford, Tenn. Chairman	225-3265	*408*	*Carroll A. Campbell Jr., S.C.*	*225-6030*
			2404	*W. Henson Moore, La.*	*225-3901*
1034	Fortney (Pete) Stark, Calif.	225-5065	*1026*	*Bill Frenzel, Minn.*	*225-2871*
1127	Donald J. Pease, Ohio	225-3401	*324*	*William M. Thomas, Calif.*	*225-2915*
1214	Kent Hance, Texas	225-4005			
231	Robert T. Matsui, Calif.	225-7163			
1210	Wyche Fowler Jr., Ga.	225-3801			
1228	Barbara B. Kennelly, Conn.	225-2265			

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Jurisdiction: Government activities, including reorganization of executive and legislative branches of government; relationships between the federal government and states and localities; and New Federalism

Majority Staff: John Moore, 225-5051, 2157 Rayburn
Minority Staff: John Duncan, 225-5074, 2153 Rayburn

Room	Democrats	Telephone	Room	Republicans	Telephone
2449	Jack Brooks, Texas Chairman	225-6565	*2229*	*Frank Horton, N.Y. Ranking Minority Member*	*225-4916*
2354	Dante B. Fascell, Fla.	225-4506	*2206*	*John N. Erlenborn, Ill.*	*225-3515*
2269	Don Fuqua, Fla.	225-5235	*2417*	*Thomas N. Kindness, Ohio*	*225-6205*
2313	John Conyers Jr., Mich.	225-5126	*2445*	*Robert S. Walker, Pa.*	*225-2411*
2264	Cardiss Collins, Ill.	225-5006	*1004*	*Lyle Williams, Ohio*	*225-5261*
2235	Glenn English, Okla.	225-5565	*1122*	*William F. Clinger Jr., Pa.*	*225-5121*
2416	Elliott H. Levitas, Ga.	225-4272	*431*	*Raymond J. McGrath, N.Y.*	*225-5516*
2418	Henry A. Waxman, Calif.	225-3976	*308*	*Judd Gregg, N.H.*	*225-5206*
2442	Ted Weiss, N.Y.	225-5635	*120*	*Dan L. Burton, Ind.*	*225-2276*
1713	Mike Synar, Okla.	225-2701	*1428*	*John R. McKernan Jr., Maine*	*225-6116*
2463	Stephen L. Neal, N.C.	225-2071	*1313*	*Tom Lewis, Fla.*	*225-5792*
236	Doug Barnard Jr., Ga.	225-4101	*510*	*Alfred A. McCandless, Calif.*	*225-5330*
1317	Barney Frank, Mass.	225-5931	*1318*	*Larry E. Craig, Idaho*	*225-6611*
1707	Tom Lantos, Calif.	225-3531			
1017	Ron Coleman, Texas	225-4831			
1725	Bob Wise, W.Va.	225-2711			
1517	Barbara Boxer, Calif.	225-5161			
323	Sander M. Levin, Mich.	225-4961			
503	Buddy MacKay, Fla.	225-5744			
502	Mel Levine, Calif.	225-6451			
114	Major R. Owens, N.Y.	225-6231			
1109	Edolphus Towns, N.Y.	225-5936			
1118	John M. Spratt Jr., S.C.	225-5501			
212	Joe Kolter, Pa.	225-2565			
512	Ben Erdreich, Ala.	225-4921			

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

Jurisdiction: Health programs, including Medicaid

Majority Staff: Frank Potter, 225-2927, 2125 Rayburn
Minority Staff: Arnold Havens, 225-3641, 2322 Rayburn

Democrats	*Republicans*
John D. Dingell, Mich. Chairman	*James Broyhill, N.C. Ranking Minority Member*
James H. Scheuer, N.Y.	*Norman F. Lent, N.Y.*
Richard L. Ottinger, N.Y.	*Edward R. Madigan, Ill.*
Henry A. Waxman, Calif.	*Carlos J. Moorhead, Calif.*
Timothy E. Wirth, Colo.	*Matthew J. Rinaldo, N.J.*
Philip R. Sharp, Ind.	*Tom Corcoran, Ill.*
James J. Florio, N.J.	*William E. Dannemeyer, Calif.*
Edward J. Markey, Mass.	*Robert Whittaker, Kan.*
Thomas A. Luken, Ohio	*Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa*
Doug Walgren, Pa.	*Don Ritter, Pa.*
Albert Gore Jr., Tenn.	*Daniel R. Coats, Ind.*
Barbara A. Mikulski, Md.	*Thomas J. Bliley Jr., Va.*
Ronald Mottl, Ohio	*Jack Fields, Texas*
Al Swift, Wash.	*Michael G. Oxley, Ohio*
Mickey Leland, Texas	*Howard C. Nielson, Utah*
Richard C. Shelby, Ala.	
Cardiss Collins, Ill.	
Mike Synar, Okla.	
W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, La.	
Ron Wyden, Ore.	
Ralph M. Hall, Texas	
Dennis E. Eckart, Ohio	
Wayne Dowdy, Miss.	
William B. Richardson, N.M.	
James C. Slattery, Kan.	
Gerry Sikorski, Minn.	
John Bryant, Texas	
Jim Bates, Calif.	

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

Jurisdiction: To study issues affecting children, youth and families and report those findings to Congress

Majority Staff: Alan J. Stone, 226-7660, H-238 Annex 2
Minority Staff: Christine Elliott-Groves, 226-7692, H-384 Annex 2

Room	Democrats	Telephone	*Room*	*Republicans*	*Telephone*
2422	George Miller, Calif. Chairman	225-2095	*1133*	*Dan Marriott, Utah Ranking Minority Member*	*225-3011*
2347	William Lehman, Fla.	225-4211	*2227*	*Hamilton Fish, N.Y.*	*225-5441*
2410	Patricia Schroeder, Colo.	225-4431	*1417*	*Dan Coats, Ind.*	*225-4436*
2353	Lindy Boggs, La.	225-6636	*213*	*Thomas Bliley Jr., Va.*	*225-2815*
2335	Matthew F. McHugh, N.Y.	225-6335	*130*	*Frank Wolf, Va.*	*225-5136*
2238	Jerry R. Patterson, Calif.	225-2965	*120*	*Dan Burton, Ind.*	*225-2276*
407	Barbara Mikulski, Md.	225-4016	*119*	*Nancy L. Johnson, Conn.*	*225-4476*
2442	Ted Weiss, N.Y.	225-5635	*1428*	*John R. McKernan, Maine*	*225-6116*
1117	Beryl Anthony Jr., Kan.	225-3772	*507*	*Barbara Vucanovich, N.C.*	*225-6155*
419	Mickey Leland, Texas	225-3816			
1517	Barbara Boxer, Calif.	225-5161			
323	Sander Levin, Mich.	225-4961			
437	Bruce A. Morrison, Conn.	225-3661			
513	J. Roy Rowland, Ga.	225-6531			
414	Gerry Sikorski, Minn.	225-2271			
1609	Alan Wheat, Mo.	225-4535			